

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh to strong northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 36; lowest, 28.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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NEW DAWES BUDGET SAVES TWO BILLION COMPARED TO 1921

Estimates Under System Show Great Cuts for Fiscal Year 1922-23.

67TH CONGRESS OPENS

President Expected to Make Suggestions Regarding War Debts.

HOUSE PLAN IS FAVORED

Commission of Five to Handle Problem May Be Decided Upon.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.

The Sixty-seventh Congress opened its regular session at noon to-day with a well prepared programme which the leaders will endeavor to force through at the earliest possible moment. The programme has the approval of President Harding, and harmony between the White House and the Capitol is anticipated.

President Harding will deliver his annual message in person at a joint session of the House and Senate at 12:30 P. M. to-morrow. He is expected to dwell at length upon the debts owed this country by European Powers, contracted during the war, and will give his moral support to the movement to have these obligations acknowledged and settled by the approval of the so-called allied funding bill.

The President is likely to suggest also how this delicate proposition can be handled without giving any offence to the European Powers, or in any way causing embarrassment to the arms conference.

The national budget, prepared by Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, calls for appropriations aggregating \$3,506,754,737, a reduction of \$462,167,639, as compared with the estimated expenditures for 1922, and \$2,032,285,982 less than the sum expended by the Government in 1921.

In his letter submitting the budget, the President recommended legislation in connection with the 1925 naval appropriation bill with a view to "the eventual automatic release of \$100,000,000 now held in the navy supply account."

The budget shows that \$185,000,000 has been asked by the Navy Department for increases in tonnage, which will be wiped off the slate in the event the Arms Conference adopts the Hughes programme for the scrapping of capital ships.

The tariff question will undoubtedly receive much attention in the President's message, and he may touch upon the requirements of the merchant marine. However, it is understood that he intends to submit to Congress a special message in January on that subject, on which he will urge a subsidy for American ships as a means to compete with vessels flying foreign flags.

Funding Bill Up To-day.

While Congress, during the extra session, was disposed to "kick over the traces" and ignored some of the recommendations of the President and Republican leaders, it is believed that both bodies will be more tractable at this session.

Soon after the Senate met to-day at noon Senator Penrose (Penn.), chairman of the Finance Committee, announced that he intends to bring before the Senate to-morrow the so-called allied funding bill and that he intends to keep it before the Senate until its final adoption. The Senator explained that the House bill will be considered in the morning, and intimated that it may be substituted for the Senate measure.

The House bill provides for the handling of this important question not by the Secretary of the Treasury alone, but by a commission of five, to be named by the President. It is believed that this measure has the support of President Harding. It is possible that the bill will be amended to give Congress some representation on the commission.

Senator Penrose and other Republican leaders expressed the hope that the funding bill will be passed at an early date and the impression in Congress is that it will.

Big Cut in Estimates.

The Senator expressed the firm conviction that the tariff bill will be approved by the Senate "once we get a vote." This Congress is the first to deal with the Government expenditures in budget form. President Harding today submitted to Congress a comprehensive estimate of the financial requirements of the Federal Government for the next fiscal year.

The navy supply bill will no doubt rest on its own pending a settlement of some sort of the Hughes programme submitted at the arms conference. The measure dealing with funds for the army will likely be held over for late consideration because it may also be affected.

That there will be considerable discussion of the budget is certain.

Much Important Work Outlined for Congress

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.

CONGRESS reconvening to-day outlined much work. Some things the members hoped to accomplish were:

A new protective tariff law, completing the work begun during the extraordinary session ended ten days ago.

Refunding of the allied debt, contracted during the world war, to relieve the American financial situation.

A ship subsidy, so that the United States may hold a place of independence with a large merchant marine.

Make roundly \$3,500,000,000 available for the conduct of the Government in the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, a reduction of \$500,000,000 from the appropriations of the current year.

Disposal of the demand for a soldier bonus.

Action on a reorganization of Federal departments along lines of greater efficiency and economy.

U.S. EXPENSES PARED AS HARDING ORDERED

President, Though, Says Receipts and Expenditures Will Be Balanced.

NAVY MONEY IS SHIFTED

Law Advised to Use Part of Receipts From Sales for General Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President Harding to-day presented to Congress the nation's budget for the fiscal year 1922—the first to be compiled—prepared by Gen. Charles G. Dawes. In submitting the estimates of the new Director of the Budget, the President sent the following message with his recommendations:

To the Congress of the United States: I submit herewith the budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. It will be noted that the estimated ordinary expenditures for 1922 show a reduction of \$1,513,537,682.30, compared with the actual ordinary expenditures for 1921; and that the estimated ordinary expenditures for 1923 show a reduction of \$447,704,239 under 1922, making the estimated ordinary expenditures under the budget for 1923 \$1,961,241,921.20 less than the actual ordinary expenditures for 1921.

Including transactions in the principal of the public debt and investments of trust funds, the total estimated expenditures for 1922 show a reduction under the total actual expenditures for 1921 of \$1,570,118,323.30, and the total estimated expenditures for 1923 show a reduction of \$462,167,639 under the total actual expenditures for 1921, making a reduction in total expenditures for 1923, as compared with the total actual expenditures for 1921, of \$2,032,285,982.30.

It will also be noted that the total estimated receipts for 1922 are in approximate balance with the total estimated expenditures, including reduction in the principal of the public debt, and that the total estimated receipts for 1923 are within approximately \$150,000,000 of a balance with the total estimated expenditures of that year. Such a discrepancy is unavoidable, when authorizations of expenditure are being enacted during the process of budget closing, but ways are provided for relatively easy adjustment without added taxation.

For the purpose of providing a portion of the funds necessary to balance the budget for 1922, in which the estimated expenditures exceed the estimated receipts by the sum of approximately \$150,000,000, I recommend the following legislation in connection with the naval appropriation bill for 1922, which would result in the eventual automatic release of \$100,000,000 now held in the naval supply account of the Navy Department.

Hereafter, until the naval supply account shall have been reduced to a maximum sum of \$150,000,000, which shall not thereafter be exceeded, one-half of all reimbursements otherwise due to the navy supply account, whether from current issues or from sales, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and only one-half shall be credited to the naval supply account.

With continued pressure for economy in all departments and the passage of such legislation, the balancing of total receipts and total expenditures for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923 should be accomplished.

I also transmit herewith the report of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on the budget of the United States and the operations of the Bureau of the Budget.

The details of the budget are shown in the accompanying statement.

Continued on Page Two.

ELECTRIC UNION HAD A BIG GOLD MINE IN DUES AND DEATHS

Untermeyer Produces Testimony at Lockwood Inquiry of Remarkable Nature.

FOE OF SPIES PUNISHED

Widow Confronts Hogan in One Case of Mortuary Benefits Withheld.

PERMITS TO WORK SOLD

Thousands of Non-Members Charged \$2.50 a Week for Right to Earn Living.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.

Testimony tending to show the manner in which the local field for inside electrical workers was completely dominated by William A. Hogan, financial secretary of Local No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was brought out yesterday at the resumed hearing of the Lockwood legislative committee on housing in the City Hall. According to this testimony huge amounts of money—expert accountants testified that there was no way of telling how much—have been collected since 1917 in the form of permit fees from electricians who sought work and were willing to join the union, but were kept out because "the books were full."

All of this, it was shown, added materially to the cost of building. Non-union electricians were forced to pay \$2.50 a week for permission to work, while \$1 a week was assessed against their helpers. Union members paid \$2 and \$1.50 a month respectively. When contracting electricians—and it was shown there were between 400 and 500 of these connected with the union—had a score or more of electricians at work on a big job over an extended time the amount they paid to Local No. 3 for permit cards ran into big figures. How big it appeared impossible to estimate, the witnesses said, because in the latter part of 1917 the practice of numbering the cards consecutively was discontinued.

Four clerks were kept busy taking in money at the headquarters of the organization at 130 East Sixteenth street, but no cash book was kept, and auditors who attempted to check up the organization's receipts and disbursements said yesterday the task was hopeless.

Cement Prosecutions Urged.

Mr. Untermeyer made a statement at the opening of the day's session of the committee in which he attacked the Federal Government for delay in the prosecution of the members of the "Cement Trust." Both State and Federal governments, he said, have been doing nothing, while at least 10,000 business men whose interests represent hundreds of millions of dollars have been running their business in violation of the law.

"It is always comparatively easy to convict guilty labor leaders," he said. "I wish it were just as easy to administer justice to the equally guilty men of business and finance. It should be a source of humiliation to us that it is not."

The prosecution of the Cement Trust, Mr. Untermeyer charged, has been delayed despite his repeated protests to Attorney-General Daugherty, "who has been well meaning and full of promise, but thus far absolutely without performance," although the combination is "both notorious and country wide."

"It is impossible, for some reason that I cannot understand," Mr. Untermeyer said, "to force the Department of Justice to bring these men and powerful manufacturers to trial. The big fellows seem immune. The higher up we go in the scale of relative power and importance of the offenders and the more dangerous they are to the community, the more difficult it becomes to get the Government to bring them to trial."

Death Benefits Annexed.

The foregoing was the outstanding feature in the first day's disclosures concerning the broader aspects of the building situation in New York. Another sensation, developed with plenty of dramatic accent, had to do with the affairs of Secretary Hogan, of Local No. 3, Samuel Untermeyer, chief counsel to the committee, wanted to know how Hogan became beneficiary to the extent of \$1,000,000 in the case of four members of the union who died.

The high spot in his examination was when Secretary Hogan admitted he had collected \$1,000,000 death benefit from the organization as beneficiary under the "will" of one James E. Smith, a member who died in a Jersey City hospital on October 12, 1918.

After severe cross examination Hogan explained that the "will" Smith left was an authorization in writing for him to collect the money, made out on a card and filed with his record at union headquarters. It never had been probated and Hogan did not collect the money, he explained, until nearly two years after Smith's death. Smith, he said, had been living in a furnished rooming house apart from his wife, but the witness could not recall the address. Suddenly Mr. Untermeyer asked:

"Do you know Mrs. Smith, the widow?"

"Yes, I met her."

"She's a cripple, isn't she?"

Mr. Untermeyer turned toward the door. "Come here, Mrs. Smith," he called. An elderly woman clad in black and supported by either side by a servant-at-large of the committee limped

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LLOYD GEORGE AND SINN FEIN AGREE; MIDNIGHT MEETING ENDS DEADLOCK; TERMS SENT TOLLSTER FOR DECISION

BARON KATO GIVES PLEDGE FOR ACTION

Serious Cable Delays Contribute to Naval Ratio Hold-up, He Explains.

BARTER POLICY DENIED

Far East Settlements May Be Based on Treaties by Nine Nations.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.

The foreign delegates to the international conference are taking advantage of a two days holiday to gain an intimate view of the organization of Congress, which to-day started in for what is generally believed will be a short session, so that the country may enjoy the first political and economic rest it has had in several years.

With the exception of the Chinese and Japanese delegates, who are trying to reach an agreement over the Shantung dispute, all of the other foreign dignitaries will attend the joint session of the two legislative branches to-morrow and hear the American President report on "the state of the nation."

Up to date the representatives of Japan and China have conversed without casualties, which has inspired hope among the delegates of the other seven nations represented at the conference that all may yet be well. If their hopes are realized and the Japanese Government accepts the Hughes naval programme there will only remain problems that should be comparatively easy to adjust barring unexpected complications.

Baron Kato's Statement.

The only announcement made concerning the delay of Japan in reaching a decision on the subject of ratios for capital warships to-day was in the form of a statement from Admiral Baron Kato, who said: "Unfortunately there are at present serious delays on the cables, and naturally the consultation on such important problems cannot be completed in so short a space of time." The Admiral also said: "No effort will be spared on my part or that of my colleagues to bring the various questions to the earliest possible conclusion consistent with wisdom and foresight."

He also took occasion to refute newspaper articles containing intimations that Japan is playing what is called a "baiting game." He asserted that such a statement "is contrary to the facts, and it is much to be regretted that such an unworthy motive should be linked in the popular mind with the honest endeavors for the betterment and progress of mankind."

The American delegates do not expect any serious differences regarding either the naval controversy or problems relating to the Far East. "There is nothing disquieting in the least in the present situation," according to the American delegates, who regard the progress to date as not only unprecedented but "generally satisfactory." They are very much gratified at the speed with which conference events have moved.

Secrecy Charge Denied.

While they do not look for final agreements before the Christmas holidays, they hope for "speedy conclusions" within a reasonable length of time, considering the fact that there is no necessity for undue haste and that the fullest liberty of action should be allowed delegations reflecting different viewpoints. Commenting on criticism relating to alleged secrecy, a spokesman for the American delegation said to-night that "not a single thing had been done that has not been communicated to the public as soon as it has been done. We cannot make history and sensational articles for the newspapers at the same time."

The manifest attempt of British and Japanese propagandists to stampede the American Government into a declaration of policy regarding the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is looming in importance as the conference committees advance to making reports for the consideration of the representatives of the nine countries participating, has signally failed.

Officials of the American Government and its delegates in the conference made this fact extremely clear to-day by denying that President Harding has agreed to submit a treaty on the part of the United States, Great Britain and Japan to the Senate for consideration.

As THE NEW YORK HERALD said yesterday, "There is no basis for any such statement."

The impression prevails in American circles that the unequivocal statement published in a London paper this morning, and obviously reflecting ambitions of the British and Japanese delegations, was an attempt to "feel out Congress" and develop the probable extent of American legislative opposition toward a proposal which

Continued on Page Three.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Had to Borrow Coat

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., who returned to New York on Saturday after a trip to China and Japan, related the adventure of the borrowed frock coat to a group of reporters in his office yesterday.

"We were asked to an imperial garden party in Tokio," said Mr. Rockefeller, "and as these affairs foreign men are supposed to wear frock coats. Ambassador Warren asked me if I was going. I said I couldn't because I didn't have a frock coat."

"That's all right," he said, "I have two and I'll send one of them around."

"And he did. I wore it and it fitted me almost as well as it did him."

RUTH FINED \$3,362, BARRED TO MAY 20

Babe, Bob Meusel and Piercy Suspended by Landis for Exhibition.

TO BE OUT OF 38 GAMES

Must Apply for Reinstatement Before May 30 to Be Allowed to Join Yankees.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Babe Ruth, greatest home run hitter of all time; Bob Meusel, his able and vigorous assistant in the making of hits and runs, and Bill Piercy, pitcher, all members of the New York club of the American League, stand suspended until May 20, 1922. They are not eligible to represent the Yankees in exhibitions of the spring training trip or in American League championship contests until they obtain permission from Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, who made known his decision to-day.

In addition to suspending the offenders, Judge Landis ordered the withholding from the three their shares of the world series money. This means that Ruth and Meusel will lose \$3,362 each and that Piercy will be fined \$3,362, sums which had been apportioned but not paid to them after the Yankees had been defeated by the Giants for the world title last October.

While the players stand suspended until May 20, the decision does not say that they will be reinstated on that day. Judge Landis's verdict says: "There will be no prior forfeiting of their share of the world series funds and suspending them until May 30, 1922, on which date and within ten days thereafter they will be eligible to apply for reinstatement."

Not Eligible Even on May 20.

This means that several days may pass after May 20 before the two outfielders and the pitcher take the field for the Yankees. It also means that if the men decline to take advantage of the chance to apply for reinstatement within ten days after May 20 they will be out for the season. That is the view taken here.

As the American League championship season will be opened on April 1, the three Yankees will be lost to their club for at least thirty-eight days of the pennant fight or about one quarter of the season.

Soon after the world series Ruth, Meusel and Piercy defied the authority of Judge Landis and started on a "barnstorming" tour which took in Buffalo and other New York cities. This tour, says the Judge in his decision, involved "a malicious defiance intended by the players to present the question, which is bigger, organized baseball or any individual in baseball."

The players were warned before they started out that they were breaking a rule of the Baseball Commission, which stipulates that after a world series all players of both teams shall play no more baseball until the next year. To each player of the two New York clubs was sent a copy of this rule the day after the series closed, and each was required to sign a receipt for that copy.

After they had cancelled the tour, Meusel and Piercy received questions from Judge Landis. He asked why they had made the trip and other details. Ruth had the good sense to reply. Just what he wrote the Commissioner has refused to make public. But Meusel and Piercy did not send back their questionnaires. Ruth later went on the stage.

Judge Landis declines to make any comment on the decision. "Here it is—speak for itself," he said. Leslie O'Connor, secretary to the Commissioner, also declined to talk about the verdict. "No doubt some folks will think the decision too heavy—some will think it too light," he replied.

The official text of the decision follows:

These players were members of the New York American League team, a contestant for the world championship in 1921. Immediately after that series, wilfully and defiantly, they violated the rule forbidding their participation in exhibition games during the year in which the world championship was decided.

This rule was enacted in 1911, only after repeated acts of misconduct by world series participants made its

GERMANY MAY HAVE THREE YEARS' DELAY

French and British Reparation Officials Agree to Give Breathing Spell.

ALLIES WILL SUPERVISE

Will Have Control Commission in Berlin to Regulate Budget Reforms.

PARIS, Dec. 5 (Associated Press).—Germany will probably be granted a three years' delay in her cash indemnity payments, the Associated Press is informed from the most reliable source. Negotiations are now going on between the reparations officials of France and Great Britain, and the responsible officials of both countries virtually agree that Germany must be given a breathing spell. All that remains to be done is to work out a scheme acceptable to both countries.

The suggestion of a three year moratorium has been abandoned at the earnest solicitation of France. The French representatives explained that the word moratorium was especially offensive to the French people in connection with the indemnity, inasmuch as it was understood as meaning complete suspension of payments of all kinds.

Great Progress Made.

The greatest progress has been made in the last few days in bringing the French and British viewpoints together. The result of this progress has been the decision to give Germany a chance to regain a normal status.

The reparations holiday cannot be used by Germany as a means of evading all future payments of indemnity. French officials explain that it is being considered so that Germany will better be able at the end of two or three years to fulfill her reparation obligations, and she must then be prepared to pay in full "a reasonable indemnity."

The whole problem will be formally placed before the Reparations Commission when the German reply to the last reparation note is received, probably at the end of the week. In the meantime the officials are working hard to reach a common plan of action. Numerous suggestions are under consideration. One, which is receiving considerable French support, involves a written guarantee by Germany that:

(1) The budget will be balanced; (2) no capital shall be exported to foreign countries; (3) there shall be no policy of retaining capital in foreign countries; (4) the raising of a loan, a portion of which is to go to the Reparation Commission, (5) continuation and probable increase during the period of delay of payments in kind.

To Control in Berlin.

Such a plan would set up an allied control commission in Berlin to supervise budgetary reforms and have broad powers to effect other financial changes. It is felt that there are no longer any insurmountable difficulties between the two countries on the reparations policy. Officials representing France in Germany, who are in a position to know the real facts, understand that Germany cannot meet the payments beyond those scheduled for January and February next. As to these France is not greatly concerned, for it is asserted, under the allied agreement France is not to receive one cent of cash involved in these instalments.

The Associated Press is further informed that the supreme council, presently will consider the new situation created at a meeting to be held within five or six weeks, when France probably will make a formal demand for a new distribution of the first billion of the indemnity paid last August. This will be based on the argument that France consented to its division between Great Britain and Belgium in the belief that Germany would make further payments. Now that there is little likelihood of payments from Germany, the division of the first billion of the indemnity paid last August. This will be based on the argument that France consented to its division between Great Britain and Belgium in the belief that Germany would make further payments. Now that there is little likelihood of payments from Germany, the division of the first billion of the indemnity paid last August. 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